

## THE PROBLEMS OF LINGUODIDACTICS

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**Abstract:** *Linguodidactics, the science at the intersection of linguistics and pedagogy, plays a vital role in modern language education. Despite its development over recent decades, several problems persist in both theoretical and practical domains. One key issue is the insufficient integration of linguistic theory into didactic practice, often leading to fragmented teaching approaches. Additionally, the lack of consistency in curriculum design, outdated teaching materials, and inadequate teacher training pose significant challenges. The emergence of digital tools and multilingual environments also demands a reevaluation of traditional methods. Furthermore, sociocultural differences and individual learner needs are not always sufficiently considered in language instruction. Addressing these problems requires a more interdisciplinary approach, updated methodological frameworks, and continuous teacher development to meet the needs of 21st-century learners.*

**Аннотация:** *Лингводидактика — это наука на стыке лингвистики и педагогики, играющая важную роль в современном языковом образовании. Несмотря на значительное развитие за последние десятилетия, в данной области сохраняются многочисленные теоретические и практические проблемы. Одной из ключевых является недостаточная интеграция лингвистической теории в учебную практику, что приводит к фрагментарному подходу к обучению. Также актуальны проблемы несогласованности в проектировании учебных программ, использования устаревших материалов и недостаточной подготовки преподавателей. Появление цифровых технологий и многоязычной среды требует пересмотра традиционных методов преподавания. Кроме того, социокультурные различия и индивидуальные особенности учащихся не всегда учитываются в процессе обучения. Решение этих проблем требует междисциплинарного подхода, обновления методологических основ и постоянного профессионального развития преподавателей с учетом потребностей обучающихся XXI века.*

### **The Problems of Linguodidactics – Extended Overview**

Linguodidactics is an interdisciplinary science combining linguistics and didactics (the theory of teaching). It focuses on how languages are taught and learned, considering aspects like curriculum design, methodological approaches, learner psychology, and cultural context.

It is especially relevant for foreign language education, where instructors must balance linguistic theory with practical pedagogy.

#### Key Problems in Linguodidactics

##### a. Gap Between Theory and Practice

One of the most pressing issues is the disconnect between linguistic theory and classroom application.

Teachers often rely on traditional or outdated methods that don't reflect current research in psycholinguistics, pragmatics, or discourse analysis.

This can result in ineffective teaching strategies and poor learner outcomes.

“There is a growing need for research-based teaching that aligns classroom activities with theories of language acquisition.” (Richards & Rodgers, 2014)

##### b. Inadequate Teacher Training

Many educators are not sufficiently trained in modern didactic principles or second language acquisition (SLA) theory. There is a need for continuous professional development that reflects changes in technology, society, and learner profiles.

“Teacher education remains one of the weakest links in implementing modern linguodidactic approaches.” (Shchukin, 2006)

##### c. Rigid Curriculum and Assessment Systems

Language programs often follow rigid curricula that emphasize grammar and vocabulary memorization, neglecting communicative competence and real-life usage.

Standardized tests prioritize form over meaning, hindering the development of authentic language skills.

##### d. Insufficient Use of Technology

While digital tools have transformed education, their integration into language teaching is inconsistent.

Teachers may lack training or resources to use Learning Management Systems (LMS), gamified tools, AI-based feedback, or multimedia input effectively.

“Digital transformation requires a complete rethinking of traditional teaching methods.” (Tomlinson, 2011)

##### e. Learner-Centered vs. Teacher-Centered Methods

Traditional classrooms often remain teacher-centered, limiting student autonomy and interaction.

Learner-centered approaches (task-based learning, project-based learning, flipped classrooms) are recommended but not widely implemented.

##### f. Neglect of Intercultural Competence

Linguodidactics should not only focus on linguistic knowledge but also on intercultural communication.

Learners must understand the cultural contexts in which a language is used to communicate appropriately and effectively.

“Developing intercultural communicative competence is essential in a globalized world.” (Kunanbaeva, 2019)

g. Multilingual and Multicultural Classrooms

Increasing migration and globalization lead to linguistically diverse classrooms.

Teachers must be prepared to handle students with varying levels of proficiency, cultural backgrounds, and educational needs.

**Suggested Solutions and Innovations**

1. Integrating SLA Research into Practice – Align teaching strategies with current findings in cognitive linguistics and neurodidactics.

2. Ongoing Teacher Training – Institutionalize lifelong learning for educators.

3. Flexible and Communicative Curricula – Incorporate real-world tasks and learner interests into lesson design.

4. Technology Integration – Leverage digital resources, online platforms, and AI for personalized learning.

5. Emphasis on Soft Skills – Foster critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, and intercultural sensitivity.

6. Feedback and Assessment Reform – Move toward formative, performance-based, and self-assessment models.

Linguodidactics, while theoretically rich, faces several critical implementation challenges. To effectively teach languages in today's complex world, educators and policymakers must bridge the gap between theory and classroom realities. A more dynamic, learner-centered, and culturally sensitive approach is essential for overcoming these problems and fostering successful multilingual communication.

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